

## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR POWER CONTROL IN A MOBILE RADIO SYSTEM

**Technical Field of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates to power control in Radio Resource Management, and in particular to a system with multiple transport channels.

**Description of Related Art**

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In modern telecommunications networks, the utilisation of air interface resources and the maintenance of Quality of Service (QoS) is determined by Radio Resource Management (RRM). RRM is responsible for the following functions;  
15 handover, power control, admission control, load control and packet scheduling. Each of these functions is implemented by a relevant RRM algorithm.

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Third generation telecommunications networks need to support high quality services and to multiplex several services on one connection. In particular, power control plays an important role in the provision of the required QoS, by keeping the interference levels in the air interface at a minimum. The power control algorithm may  
25 be implemented at User Equipment (UE) level, Base Station (BS) level or Radio Network Controller (RNC) level.

These three network elements are illustrated in Figure 1, wherein the BS 10 includes a transceiver 12 and a processor 14, which processor 14 has a fixed connection  
30 to the RNC 16. The MS 18 is not generally of a fixed location.

Aspects of power control which are specific to third generation systems (such as Wideband Code Division  
35 Multiple Access, WCDMA) and are not present in second generation systems (such as Global System for Mobile

Communications, GSM) include fast power control and outer loop power control. Fast power control in WCDMA has a frequency of approximately 1.5kHz and is supported in both uplink and downlink. The outer loop power control algorithm estimates the received signal quality in order to adjust the Signal to Interference Ratio (SIR) reference for the fast power control so that the required QoS is maintained. Signal quality can be affected by changes in the MS speed or the multipath propagation environment. Outer loop power control in WCDMA has a frequency of approximately 10-100Hz, and is needed in both uplink and downlink because there is fast power control in both uplink and downlink.

Fig 2 is a flow chart outlining a general outer loop power control algorithm. An initial assessment is made as to whether the quality of signal received on the uplink is better than the required quality of signal. Where this is the case, the SIR reference for fast power control is decreased to avoid wasted network capacity. In contrast, where the quality of signal is less than the required quality, the SIR reference is increased so that the required QoS is maintained.

QoS is a direct function of errors arising from the received signals, which errors arise from inaccurate SIR estimation, signalling errors and delays in the power control loop. In order to assess the quality of signal received on the uplink, several known methods can be employed. For example, the quality assessment can be based on an estimated physical channel Bit Error Rate (BER), received SIR or a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC).

The CRC assessment is generally utilised for network services where errors are allowed to occur fairly frequently, at least once every few seconds. This can be

in non-real-time packet data service where the block error rate (BLER) can be up to 10-20% before retransmissions, and the speech service where typically BLER = 1% provides the required quality.

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One possible outer loop power control algorithm is given by the so-called proportional-integral (PI) algorithm. This can be characterised as follows:

$$10 \quad SIR_r(k) = kp * e(k) + ki * I(k)$$

where  $k$  denotes block number,  $SIR_r(k)$  denotes the SIR reference for block  $k$ ,  $kp$  and  $ki$  are parameters which control algorithm convergence speed and stability,  $e(k)$  is a variable which indicates the difference between required QoS and actual QoS, and  $I(k)$  is a parameter which sets a steady state value for the SIR reference, where  $I(k + 1) = I(k) + e(k)$ . For example one could use;

$$20 \quad \begin{array}{ll} e(k) = -BLER_r, & \text{if CRC ok,} \\ e(k) = 1 - BLER_r, & \text{if CRC not ok} \end{array}$$

where  $BLER_r$  refers to the BLER reference. It is also possible to filter  $e(k)$  to get a smoother behaviour. Examples of values of the constants  $kp$  and  $ki$  are  $kp = 0.3$  and  $ki = 0.8$ . A special case is given by the parameter choice:

$$\begin{array}{l} kp = 0 \\ ki = SIR_{inc} / (1 - BLER_r) \end{array}$$

30 which gives the so-called jump algorithm disclosed in "WCDMA for UMTS" edited by Holma and Toskala, Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2000, pages 187 - 203. This jump algorithm is based on the result of a CRC assessment of the data and can be characterised as follows:

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$$SIR_r(k+1) := \begin{cases} SIR_r(k) + SIR_{inc} & \text{if CRC not OK,} \\ SIR_r(k) - \frac{BLER_r}{1-BLER_r} SIR_{inc} & \text{if CRC OK.} \end{cases}$$

where  $SIR_{inc}$  refers to an incremental increase in the SIR  
 5 reference for the channel under consideration.  $SIR_{inc}$  is  
 typically 0.3dB to 1.0dB.

Both the PI algorithm and the jump algorithm calculate an  
 updated SIR reference value based on the value of the  
 10 previous SIR reference value. Where the received signal  
 quality is better than the required signal quality, then  
 the updated SIR reference value will be an incremental  
 decrease. Where the received signal quality is worse  
 than the required signal quality, then the updated SIR  
 15 reference value will be an incremental increase.

In order to make efficient use of network capacity, the  
 outer loop power control should keep the SIR reference as  
 low as possible at all times. Although, an SIR reference  
 20 value that is too low will lead to decreased QoS. The  
 data traffic situation can vary over time and so a  
 flexible and reliable system is required to ensure that  
 users experience an acceptable QoS.

25 This known power control function does not enable a  
 suitable SIR reference to be determined where multiple  
 transport channels are used. When multiple transport  
 channels are multiplexed on a physical channel a common  
 SIR reference must be found which gives sufficiently good  
 30 performance for all transport channels. The necessary  
 SIR level is a complicated function of coding scheme,  
 channel quality, equipment velocity and other parameters  
 and can not be calculated easily. The number of possible  
 combinations of transport channels is also very large  
 35 which makes utilisation of a look-up table unfeasible.

**Summary**

The present invention seeks to provide a power control function in RRM in which the required QoS is maintained for multiple transport channels and problems in known systems associated with data traffic changes are alleviated.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of power control in a mobile telecommunications network, the method comprising the steps of calculating a signal strength reference value for each of a plurality of channels in use based on a previously calculated value for that channel, maintaining the calculated signal strength reference value for a channel at or above a predetermined minimum signal strength reference value, and determining a signal strength reference value to be used for all of said plurality of channels in use, as the highest of all of the calculated signal strength reference values.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a mobile station in a telecommunications network, wherein the mobile station comprises means for performing power control by the method specified in the first aspect of the present invention.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a base station in a telecommunications network, wherein the base station comprises means for performing power control by the method specified in the first aspect of the present invention.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a telecommunications network comprising

means for performing power control by the method specified in the first aspect of the present invention.

It should be emphasised that the term

5 "comprises/comprising" when used in this specification is taken to specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps or components but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, components or groups thereof.

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### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

For a better understanding of the present invention, and to show how it may be put into effect, reference will now  
15 be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings in which:

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Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the basic features in a radio telecommunications network;

Figure 2 shows a flow chart outlining a general outer loop power control algorithm;

25 Figure 3 shows a flow chart outlining use of an extended outer loop power control algorithm in accordance with the present invention; and

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Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of the network structure in accordance with the present invention.

### **Detailed Description of Embodiments**

Where a telecommunications network has several channels in use, Radio Resources Management (RRM) implements an  
35 extended outer loop power control algorithm. This algorithm functions to determine a single SIR reference

value suitable for all of the channels in use at one time. This is achieved by determining a separate used SIR reference value for each channel  $l$ , where  $l=\{1, \dots, \text{number of channels in use}\}$ . The initial step may  
 5 be characterised as follows:

$$SIR_r(l,0) = \frac{1}{b_2} (\log_{10}(BLER_r(l)) - a_2)$$

In practice,  $a_2$  could be 0.6 and  $b_2$  could be -1.5.

10 Clearly, this SIR reference is dependent upon the channel user's QoS requirements.

In order to update the SIR reference for each allotted channel at the following block,  $k=1$ , a quality assessment  
 15 is performed on that channel (shown below using a CRC). The updating step may be characterised as follows:

$$20 \quad SIR_r(l, k+1) := \begin{cases} SIR_r(l, k) + SIR_{inc} & \text{if CRC}(l) \text{ not OK,} \\ SIR_r(l, k) - \frac{BLER_r(l)}{1 - BLER_r(l)} SIR_{inc} & \text{if CRC}(l) \text{ OK.} \end{cases}$$

where  $SIR_{inc}$  refers to an incremental increase in the SIR reference for channel  $l$ .  $SIR_{inc}$  is typically 0.3dB to  
 25 1.0dB, and may be the same for all channels. In other words, where the received signal quality is better than the required signal quality, then the updated SIR reference value will be an incremental decrease. Where the received signal quality is worse than the required  
 30 signal quality, then the updated SIR reference value will be an incremental increase.

The updated SIR reference value is compared with a predetermined minimum SIR reference value. Where the  
 35 former is greater than the latter, then the updated SIR reference value is used. If the updated SIR reference

value calculated is below the predetermined minimum SIR reference value, the predetermined minimum SIR reference value is substituted for the updated SIR reference value. This comparison may be characterised as follows:

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$$SIR_r(l, k+1) := \max(SIR_r(l, k+1), SIR_{min})$$

In order for the network to set an overall updated SIR reference value for all allotted channels the following equation applies:

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$$SIR_r(k) = \max_l SIR_r(l, k)$$

All channels multiplexed on a common physical channel must use a common SIR reference value. Thus, the highest updated SIR reference value for all allotted channels for a particular block  $k$ , is used as the overall SIR reference value for the group of channels for that block.

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The reason for setting a predetermined minimum SIR reference value for each channel is that, if this were not done, the calculated SIR reference value for a channel could reach very low values. This is the case if the channel achieves better QoS than requested for a long period of time. If the channel multiplexing situation changes, for instance when a new channel is dropped or added, or when the QoS parameters for a channel changes, the used SIR reference value may become insufficient to achieve accurate QoS for this channel. Without the predetermined minimum SIR reference value, it could take excessive time for the calculated updated SIR reference value to reach an acceptable level again.

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Typically, setting  $SIR_{min}$  to -10dB will enable all allotted channels to regain control of the SIR reference



within a reasonable time (generally less than 1 second)  
if the traffic situation changes.

In Figure 3, a RRM operates in step 30 to obtain an SIR  
5 reference value for the initial block for the allotted  
channel under consideration. A QoS assessment is  
performed in step 32 by means of, for example, a CRC.  
Where it is determined that the current quality is  
acceptable, the SIR reference value is decremented in  
10 step 34 resulting in an updated SIR reference value.  
However, where the QoS is inadequate for user  
requirements the SIR reference value is incremented in  
step 36 in order to achieve the updated SIR reference  
value. A comparison is performed in step 38 to determine  
15 whether the updated SIR reference value is greater than a  
predetermined SIR minimum value. Thus, where the updated  
SIR reference value is greater than the predetermined SIR  
minimum value then the updated SIR reference value is  
utilised in step 40 for the block and channel under  
20 consideration. However, where the updated SIR reference  
value is less than the predetermined SIR minimum value,  
the predetermined SIR minimum value is utilised in step  
42 instead of the updated SIR reference value.

25 It will be apparent to the skilled person that the outer  
loop power control algorithm implemented on the channel  
under consideration in Figure 3 can be implemented for  
each of several further allotted channels within the  
telecommunications network under the control of the RRM.

30 The SIR reference value to be used for each channel in  
respect of the same block is compared in step 44 to  
determine a maximum used SIR reference value, which value  
is said to control the SIR reference value for the  
telecommunications network. Thus, by use of the used SIR  
35 reference values of the allotted channels the RRM is

implementing an extended outer loop power control algorithm in accordance with the present invention.

It is necessary for this process to be repeated for each of blocks  $k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ , to ensure an acceptable QoS is provided even when the variables involved (such as number of allotted channels, maximum SIR reference value required, etc.) change.

Thus, the SIR reference value is set for multiple transport channels and advantageously the complexity of the extended outer loop power control algorithm is very low.

Figure 4 further illustrates the flow chart of Figure 3, showing the use of a common maximum used SIR reference value for multiple channels within a network. A first RMM 50, a second RMM 52 and a third RMM 54 each have two inputs. The single output 68 70 72 from the first, second and third controllers 50 52 54 are multiplexed onto a single physical channel 76 via a single comparison means 74.

In operation, the first RMM 50 has two input signals, namely a first SIR reference value 56 and a first predetermined SIR minimum value 58. The second RMM 52 has two input signals, a second SIR reference value 60 and a second predetermined SIR minimum value 62. Similarly, the third RMM 54 has two input signals, a third SIR reference value 64 and a third predetermined SIR minimum value 66. Each RMM performs a QoS assessment and, dependent upon the result, increments or decrements the SIR reference value. Each RMM has a single output 68 70 72 comprising a used SIR value specific to that channel. The comparison means 74 functions to determine the maximum used SIR reference value from the first,

second and third used SIR values 68 70 72 input to the comparison means 74. This value is said to control the SIR reference value for the telecommunications network. The QoS assessment performed by each RRM implements an  
5 extended outer loop power control algorithm in accordance with the present invention.

It will be apparent to the skilled person that the above specified algorithm is not exhaustive and variations may  
10 be employed to achieve a similar result whilst employing the same inventive concept. For example, the extended outer loop power control algorithm can be implemented at a mobile station level, base station level or radio network controller level.

15 Furthermore, the skilled person will be aware that the present invention may be implemented in respect of any outer loop power control algorithm, such as the PI algorithm or the jump algorithm.

20 It can therefore be seen that the present invention provides power control in RRM which has significant advantages over the conventional systems.

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